

The Sun

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 THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who have written for us in the past, please send us their names and addresses, so that we may be able to send them our paper free of charge.

Well, Let Them Come In!

So, the Sandwich Islands want to join the United States. It is not surprising. Where else could they find safety and the hope of liberty and progress?

We don't suppose there will be any difficulty in the way of arranging proper terms for the admission of the welcome applicants. The State of Hawaii may thus be the first independent foreign country to be annexed to the American Union; and we dare say it will not be the last.

And how long will it be before the nations east of the Atlantic and north of the Mediterranean become weary of the state of armed hostility and suspended warfare in which they live, and resolve to end it by joining together in the confederation of the United States of Europe?

A Sound Democratic Measure.

No Democrat in the Legislature can consistently oppose the Greater New York bill, now before the Senate, for it is a thoroughly Democratic measure, sound in principle and based on a theory of our republican government essential to the perpetuation of Democratic vitality.

The bill simply provides that at the next general election the citizens of the communities affected shall decide whether the consolidation shall be brought by subsequent legislative enactment. It consults the will of the parties concerned, and recognizes a right or a privilege which is theirs under the law, wholesome, and fundamental principle of Democratic government.

We cannot imagine how any Democrat in the Legislature would dare to publish his treachery to his party's political creed by resisting the passage of such a measure of home rule. If the proposition were to leave the decision of the question of consolidation to the Legislature, without consulting the will of the people immediately affected by it, its fidelity to Democratic principle would compel every Democrat to oppose it with all his might and vote against it at every stage of its progress. That same fidelity requires that he shall assist to the utmost of his power in giving the authority of law to a measure like the bill actually introduced. If he opposes it, he is unworthy of the name of Democrat.

Hence, when we are informed that the bill is almost, if not quite, unanimously opposed by the Democratic legislators from Brooklyn, we are unwilling to believe the report. It cannot be that Brooklyn breeds such false and spurious democracy. How can they refuse to consult the will of their constituents as to their local government, unless they are conscious or fearful that they misrepresent it? Opposition to the bill does not express resistance to the proposed consolidation. It expresses opposition to the Democratic principle of home rule. If the Brooklyn legislative delegation do not like the project, they can attack it before their constituents when, according to the provisions of the bill, it is brought up for popular debate and decision; and as they are men of ability and influence their judgment will doubtless have its due weight. If they insist on making the decision themselves, they advertise the fact that they are afraid of the popular will, and hence are utterly unfit and unworthy to represent Democratic principles.

The question of the desirability of consolidation disappears wholly if they are resolved on such a course. It becomes a question of the maintenance of the Democratic theory and principle of popular government; and on that every true and faithful Democrat should stand unshakably. He should demand his right to home rule and not patiently submit to its denial to him by treacherous Democratic legislators.

The plan of the bill for taking the will of the people of the communities concerned involves a trifling expense and no difficulty. The citizens will simply have their way as to it in the same manner that they express their will as to a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State. In principle, the Legislature might as well take away their right to elect their own local officers as to deny to them the right to decide whether they shall remain separated into many municipalities or be consolidated into one municipal system.

The bill for consulting the will of the communities affected as to the project for the Greater New York, will receive the vote of every Democrat in the Legislature who deserves the respect and confidence of the Democratic party.

A Contrast.

Since the war of the rebellion in this country there have been three great wars in Europe, and every observer seems to have settled down to the conviction that the one between France and Germany must soon be renewed and fought to a finish.

What a contrast is presented between the peace that followed the struggle in the United States and the peace that followed the struggle between France and Germany. The long struggle between the North and the South was carried on from beginning to end without the stain of a single act of vengeance. The soldiers on both sides laid down their arms in good faith, and became friends and members of the biggest, the most sincere, and the grandest mutual admiration society that the world has ever seen. After the close of hostilities there was no talk in the South of another war and no preparation in the North to crush the South before she could have time to become herself again. When the battle was over the war feeling went with the smoke, and the sentiment which followed is fully expressed every year on that sublime holiday when the entire nation decorates her soldiers' graves. Well may we say the republic is peace.

It is now more than twenty years since the truce was made between France and Germany, and during this long period we have witnessed constant and feverish preparations for a renewal of the struggle. The peace between the two peoples has been smothered by time. They live now upon terms of mutual hatred and fear. Armed

to the teeth, they watch each other like two gladiators on guard, eager for an opening. Nobody can tell which one will commence the attack, but everybody feels that the shock must come and that each hopes to "bleed the other white."

Such is the difference between the sentiments which followed the close of our war and those which came after the war between France and Germany. In this extraordinary contrast to be accounted for by the fact that one was a civil war and the other an international war? Not a bit of it. It is explainable only in the difference in conduct of the two wars. That chivalrous generosity which springs from the common admiration of bravery and forms a sort of freemasonry among soldiers, so conspicuous in the campaigns of the rebellion, was utterly wanting in the campaign in France. It is through the gap left by its absence that one must look for light upon the resentments which that campaign has left behind it.

It is still a debatable question whether Napoleon III. plunged his country into war without sufficient reason and without sufficient preparation, or whether he was forced into it by a deliberate *quid-pro-quo* which enabled the Germans at the outset to hurl seventeen army corps against him. The figures are *CARTRIVIS*. But whichever way it was, the thing itself may take its place among the most rascally wars of history. The Germans today are enraged at the thought that it must be decided under far different conditions, and the French appreciation of their past conduct is best explained in the popular chorus, *Revenez nous nos pendules!* They insist that the Germans did not act like soldiers, but like brigands. On the other hand the Germans argue that they are peaceably disposed people, and that the French, naturally revengeful and bloodthirsty, have brought upon Europe the military burdens under which the nations stagger today.

If such sentiments on each side of the frontier were merely expressed in words, one might well afford to treat them lightly; but, unfortunately, they are represented by guns. Now before the world witnesses such gigantic preparations for war, and never before has the press of Europe been so full of fire. The correspondence which we are constantly receiving from the other side of the Atlantic is occupied almost exclusively with descriptions of formidable military programmes and repetitions of ugly war rumors. The fact that such a condition has existed during the past fifteen years affords very poor evidence that it will continue much longer. On the contrary, the nations seem to have reached very close indeed to the limit of their ability in the matter of armaments. The Socialists tell us that when that point is reached general disarmament will be the result; this is one of the visions of which they like to speak, and which they love to paint. There is no rainbow to span and soften the great war cloud of Europe.

Arizona.

A caucus of Republican Senators has decided to vote Utah, New Mexico, and Oklahoma into the Union, and to keep Arizona out. But what is the need of making New Mexico a State, and at the same time leaving her twin Territory outside, in the company of Alaska on the Arctic circle or of the Indian Territory? Rejoins Arizona and New Mexico, and bring the two in together as one State.

Arizona is a very interesting part of the country; sterile, no doubt, for the most part, yet its arable lands and the tracts reaped by artificial irrigation are wonderfully fertile. The university of Arizona at Tucson is now studying the question what crops are most profitable for her. Even fruit can be produced there that grows in Florida and California. Alfalfa is most bountiful, and of great value for feeding cattle. Wheat, barley, rye, and oats yield as much as at the North, while cotton and sugar cane are luxuriant. Canebrake, a species of dock, may be a valuable resource. It grows wild on the moist soils of the southern half of the Territory, and its roots contain twice as much tannic acid as oak and hemlock bark, so that the extract can be used for light leather. With cultivation its yield is doubled. It grows, too, of course, in New Mexico, where it is believed that the English market alone will take the whole of the enormous product, and canebrake grows there in great abundance.

Irrigation will greatly increase the farm products of Arizona, which were, until a larger land than the year before. The Colorado, Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers have a magnificent supply of water, and only dams and ditches are needed for re-impounding millions of acres now arid. In northern and central Arizona are 2,500 square miles of pine forests, and the pine timber for sawing in the Territory is estimated at 10,000,000,000 cubic feet, four-fifths of it being in the Colorado plateau. The quantity now cut is from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 feet annually.

Mining, too, has been very prosperous of late, for, while the production of silver has not fallen off, the gold yield has increased. The largest electric plant for placer gold mining in the United States is found in Arizona, at Sitka. But copper is king there; its product for the year being \$4,500,000, against \$3,000,000 for gold and \$2,000,000 for silver. There are also great quantities of onyx in the Territory.

Cattle thrive in the fine climate, and their present valuation is over \$7,000,000, although this is less than the previous year, on account of the export of great numbers of range cattle and a shrinkage in valuation. The mild winters are favorable to sheep, of which there are about 2,000,000 in the Territory, while the wool product reaches 2,500,000 pounds for the season.

The building of railroads has been encouraged by the law exempting new roads from taxation under certain conditions, and one is under construction from Ash Fork to Phoenix. Arizona needs a connecting road north and south, so that the southern counties may send northward their provisions and fruits, and receive in return cheaper lumber and coal, which they now have to buy outside of the Territory. The schools are free to the children of all except Chinese and untaxed Indians; and a school fund derived from taxes, fines, and forfeitures allows teachers to be paid from \$90 to \$125 per month. There is a normal school at Tempe, besides the university at Tucson, and there are private and parochial schools in some towns. Should the much-needed survey of all the public lands be made, or at least those of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which now occupy taxation from the lack of survey, the school lands in the railroad grant could be disposed of and revenue collected from their taxation.

Objections to the admission of Arizona as a State are her lack of adequate population and her small amount of taxable property. As to the latter point, the Governor, whose report gives all the foregoing facts, explains that instead of \$23,000,000, which the books show, a proper valuation

would exceed \$75,000,000, and that her system of high rates of taxation on low valuations is hurtful and misleading. However, the entire debt of Territorial, county, and municipal, including interest, amounts to only \$3,854,725, and the floating debt has been funded at 6 per cent. under the act of last July. But there need be no arguing or excuses either as to population or property if Arizona is joined to her sister Territory for admission into the Union.

One of the most interesting features in these two Southwestern Territories is the fact that they furnish for the study of extinct races and customs. The Governor of Arizona describes the traces of what were once great cities, the lines of canals buried under lava, the art of mummifying as known to the Moquis, and the resemblance of their language and the hieroglyphics lately found that recall those of Egypt. In New Mexico Governor PRINCE has called attention to the preservation of the Governor's palace, which is older than Plymouth or Jamestown, and for three centuries has been his country's seat of government. Accordingly, if New Mexico or Arizona, or both, should be in the hurry of the short session fall of admission to the Union, the suggestions of their Governors as to what should be done for the study and preservation of their antiquities may merit the attention of Congress.

A Very Happy Innovation.

The performance of the Theatre of Arts and Letters on Thursday evening was made a very delightful and graceful occasion by the presence of hundreds of women who were doubtless accustomed to the theatre. In obedience to the rule of the association they sat with uncovered heads, and thus gave to the house an appearance of refinement and polite cultivation which was altogether refreshing.

This innovation in the prevailing female practice in New York produced a remarkable effect. It served to dignify and elevate the occasion, and it imparted its gracious influence to both the stage and the floor. It lent something of the character of an elegant social function to a theatrical performance, and thus tended to soothe manners and promote the consideration regard for others which is the basis of good breeding. The asperities of petty selfishness, which sometimes mar the enjoyment of the dramatic art under ordinary circumstances, were smoothed down and prevented by the restraining influence of this simple change in feminine practice. It kept the audience within the bounds of courtesy as if they were at a private entertainment in a private house and not the spectators at a public performance. It also gave an aesthetic tone to the assembling, which was both agreeable and refining.

There is no reason why every theatrical performance of a really artistic kind should not receive the benefit of this modifying influence on the manners of the audience. The ladies at the Theatre of Arts and Letters were generally well and elaborately dressed than they would have been at any theatre. The moral change was effected by the mere removal of their bonnets and hats out of respect to the rule of the association and in deference to the proprieties of such an event. The improvement in the appearance of the house, brought about by so slight a modification of custom, was complete and surprising. The women looked far better because of it, and the bearing of the men was more polished. The sight of the audience from the lobby and the galleries was very beautiful.

An air of grace and ease and refinement pervaded the theatre. Nobody was craning his neck to catch a view of the stage from behind nodding plumes and huge and grotesque hats. Instead of scowling faces here and there and porcine manners, everybody was civil, gracious, cheerful, and polite. The women seemed to have no difficulty about disposing of their head coverings in the dressing rooms or on their laps, and their toilet being congruous with the place, their comfort was manifestly greater than it would have been if they had followed the prevailing fashion of keeping on their bonnets for several hours in a crowded house in which such covering is wholly unnecessary. If not actually deleterious to health, and is, moreover, unbecoming. Any woman attending the theatre can follow this example without inconvenience to herself, but with gain to her own comfort, and with the happy consciousness of increasing the enjoyment of her neighbors.

So long, therefore, the desirable innovation should be extended until it becomes the prevailing custom.

The Judicial Report on the Panama Scandal.

That there is a *prima facie* case against many of the persons accused of dishonest conduct in connection with the Panama Canal is now made certain by the report of M. FRANGUILLÉ, the *Juge d'Instruction*, or examining magistrate, who has been engaged for many weeks in a preliminary investigation. One Senator and two Deputies have been set free on the ground that the evidence produced does not warrant prosecution. But true bills have been found against Senator ALBERT GREY, brother of the late President of the republic; against two Ministers, ROUVIER and RAIMBAULT; against three Senators, two Deputies, two ex-Deputies, and five other persons, including FRANGUILLÉ and his son CHARLES. These all declared under oath that they were not bribed, and that they were not guilty of the crime of bribery giving on the evidence of the discovered counterfeits of the so-called THIERREY checks. The ten members or ex-members of the French Parliament thus judicially incriminated represent only a small fraction of the 134 legislators who are said to figure on one or other of the lists in the hands of HAZZ and ARON. It will be noticed that M. DE FRANGUILLÉ, who has been several times Prime Minister, and who was lately Minister for War, is not mentioned in the report of the *Juge d'Instruction*, although he is said to have been subjected to an examination, and although his newspaper, the *Télégraphe*, is known to have received a large sum of money from the distributors of bribes.

The unwavering probity and impartiality of their judiciary is one of the things most boasted of by Frenchmen, and although it has not always in the past been justified, it has certainly in this instance been made good. It is very questionable whether a German magistrate would have discharged his duty with equally unswerving rigor in a case which, by incriminating many conspicuous statesmen and politicians, might seem to threaten the stability of the form of government itself. So long as in France the scales of justice are held in hands so unshakable as those of M. FRANGUILLÉ, it is ridiculous to talk about the rottenness of the French Government, and to present it as incurably unfit for democratic institutions. If to-morrow the French electors were permitted to elect a new Chamber of Deputies, the chances are that they would return a Legislature no less upright and incorruptible than is their judiciary. It is their misfortune that the present Chamber con-

tains so large a number of accused or suspected members, each of whom has friends and confidants unwilling to witness his disgrace and ruin. That is why the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry has accomplished so little in comparison with the examining magistrate. What could it be expected to find out when the Chamber withheld from it the indispensable power of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and the power of inflicting punishment for perjury? Those Deputies who had most to fear from the investigation were strong enough to assure the establishment of such precautions as were likely to render it abortive.

It is probable, however, that M. BISSON, the Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, will this week, before submitting a report, make a final effort to obtain larger powers from the Chamber, and especially the right to compel the production of documents. Now that M. FRANGUILLÉ's examination is over, it cannot be pretended that the submission to the committee of papers laid before the examining magistrate will embarrass and delay the latter.

The first act of the Panama drama is over. Of thirteen legislators accused of bribe taking only three have been absolved and ten have been held for trial. Is this the end of the play? Or does the stage manager, M. CONSTANS, hold in reserve the proofs of more startling and widespread corruption and complicity?

Corporations and Constitutions.

There is in every Congress and in every State Legislature a set of men who seem to regard this as an infallible recipe for popularity. "Winning one's bread by the sword," there are newspapers whose political principles are summarized in that receipt. Then there is a set of men who regard patching the Constitution as the chief end and only salvation of the State and the United States. Some of these men are cranks with an inappetent thirst for change, and a firm belief that trees can be made to grow with their roots in the air if a provision to that effect is planted in the Constitution; and some are, perhaps, cynical, and think that as the Constitution is not easily changed it is a harmless amusement to talk about changing it.

To all the Constitution patchers and corporation baiters we commend the searching amendment to the Constitution of Illinois which has been introduced into the Legislature of that State. This amendment proposes that the Illinois Legislature "shall have power and it shall be its duty to enact and provide for the enforcement of all laws which it shall deem necessary to regulate and control contracts, conditions, and relations existing or arising from time to time between corporations and their employees." With this amendment tacked to the State Constitution the Illinois Legislature could make some statutes very expensive to the corporations and very indulgent to the employees. One hour a day work with ten hours a day pay could be provided for; and as all the contracts and relations between the employing corporation and its workmen would be under the control of the Legislature, the corporations would have to pay and the Legislature would be the boss. A proposition so definite in settling the relations between corporation capital and labor, so enlarging the work of the Legislature, so able in political economy and profound in constitutional theory, must be irresistibly attractive to those whom it attracts irresistibly.

And yet the Illinois amendment cannot be regarded as final. The geniuses that devote themselves to the repair of Constitutions and the demolition of corporations, will not be content until these two propositions are accepted:

1. Corporations have no rights.
2. No law is a Constitution.

Stop the Thing.

Two New York journals, the *Times* and *Morning Advertiser*, whose remarks upon a subject of special public interest are given in another column, ask a pertinent question. The Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, with wholly inconsiderable impetuosity, have succeeded in invading the domain of an important department of the municipal government, its editorial staff, by the city the danger of an architectural outrage. "Is it too late to prevent it?" our contemporaries say, with every evidence of earnestness and appreciation of the nature of the surprising transaction.

It is never too late to prevent a wrong uncompleted. The plans should be withdrawn and others substituted. They were born in blind and inexplicable disregard of the principle that has prevailed so beneficially in the making and adorning of our parks. They threaten a result that will be creditable to the city, at a time when it happens to be manifesting such agreeable and enlightened aspiration toward greater architectural excellence in our public buildings. This extraordinary proposition to displace the Natural History Museum building, and the Park it stands in, is a shock to the fortunate progress of the time. It should never be realized.

With the McKinley law out of the way, tariff reform becomes an interesting question; but it is idle to speculate on the subject. It should be remembered that the Democrats got a check at the Illinois Convention.

Our contemporary states the truth just as it is. The only thing to be done with the McKinley law is to improve it, for it is a protectionist law, and the Democratic doctrine is that protection is without any warrant in the Constitution. There is no constitutional power to levy import duties, except for revenue only, says the Democratic platform; and that is the principle that should be the basis of any tariff law. It is a very simple principle, too, and it leaves nothing to be considered by the President, by Congress, or by the press, except the question of getting the revenue necessary for the Government by the shortest and most efficacious means.

The widow of a wealthy pork-packer of Chicago has voluntarily forfeited the sum of \$50,000 for the sake of love, a circumstance which, while it does not show what love is, gives proof that love is influential and stronger than gold. Her first husband bequeathed to her that sum upon the condition that, if she ever married again, it should go to other heirs. After a proper period of mourning she has decided to marry, and she has accordingly given up the \$50,000. She has acted within her rights. We have not any doubt that she has done right in marrying again, and in paying the forfeit. It was SHAKESPEARE who said: "There's a beggary in the love that can be reckoned." It was ST. JOHN who said: "There is no fear in love." It was TOM MOORE who said: "Love on through all life." It was SOLOMON who said: "Many waters cannot quench love."

It is certain that the Asiatic cholera has continued to exist, and has even been epidemic in parts of Germany and Russia ever since it broke out there in August last. It was "Tom Moore" who said: "Love on through all life." It was SOLOMON who said: "Many waters cannot quench love."

has been fatal to the medical authorities, and its fatality there during the depth of an unusually cold winter has raised alarm all over Germany. We must trust that this alarm will lead to the adoption of those preventive measures that are now needed even more than they have been at any past time.

MR. CLEVELAND AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

He Proposes to Emulate Lincoln and to Ignore Politiens.

From the Philadelphia Press.
 New York, Jan. 23.—Mr. Cleveland is now disposed to carry out the spirit of civil service reform so far that there will be no general removals in the minor offices, except for cause, and none of the officials will be removed until their terms expire. But it is his purpose to go even further than this. He is now somewhat disposed to lay down as a rule for his action that in nearly all cases where the incumbent of an office has shown capacity and integrity, and has administered the office on business-like principles, and not using it as a political agency, the incumbent will be retained, whatever his politics may be. Mr. Cleveland thinks that in all cases where Presidential appointments are to be acted upon the first question which he will ask will be: "Has the incumbent's term expired?" If it has not, then he will say to himself: "I will not remove him until his term expires when it is necessary for him to take action."

If the incumbent's term has expired or is about to expire, Mr. Cleveland will then ask: "How has this man administered his office? What is his record? Has he conducted it in a departmental manner? Are the reports to the department correct? Has he done his duty? Has he made it a political agency? If all these questions be answered satisfactorily to Mr. Cleveland, then he will be likely to reappoint such incumbent if he continues of his present disposition after he enters the White House.

Of course, some of the important offices through which the Administration is to be directly manifested, and which will be tried out must be filled by men who are in sympathy with the President. Mr. Cleveland does not believe that civil service reform goes so far, for instance, as to demand the retention of competent assistants in the various departments, like the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, nor does he think that the reform idea should include those who are at the head of the greater Custom Houses in the United States, although it is his opinion that it should protect the majority of the subordinates in these offices.

The friends of Mr. Cleveland from whom I received this information are of opinion that it will be the severest test of Cleveland's courage and devotion to high ideals which he has ever been called upon to meet, and he may not be able to withstand the mighty opposition which such policy will entail. But he says that Mr. Cleveland realizes that he was nominated in 1892 by the people, and he is elected without any material aid from them, and, therefore, believes that he is under no obligations to them, and is bound only to do those things which will be acceptable to the great masses of the people. He is firmly convinced that such a policy as this, if he carries it out, will not only bring to him the cordial support of the plain people, but will also lead to the reorganization of parties on lines which have his friends sometimes think, already mapped out.

"If Mr. Cleveland does this, I think before long the Administration that the comparative which have been made by this gentleman and Lincoln will be justified," says this gentleman. "It is no longer any secret that Mr. Cleveland has determined to make Lincoln's Administration, his treatment of politicians, and his study of the plain people, and their disposition his model in his next Administration."

Public Opinion.

From the Valley Herald, Hindsdale, N. Y.
 The Sun is the ablest, brightest, and most quoted paper in America. While furnishing an ample amount of news, it is always a quality rather than quantity. It is a paper that is read by all who are interested in the progress of the country. It is a paper that is read by all who are interested in the progress of the country. It is a paper that is read by all who are interested in the progress of the country.

From the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.
 The Sun is one of America's greatest newspapers.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, London, N. Y.
 The Sun is in our opinion, the best daily newspaper published in the United States. We admire its political and editorial ability, its courage, its independence, and its entertaining, while in the matter of presentation, it is a masterpiece of art.

From the New York Herald, New York, N. Y.
 The Sun is a great paper, unrivaled in certain respects. We have six daily papers, but the Sun is the one that we read through, in its several departments, and any one who reads the Sun will keep it thoroughly posted in all that is important to the country, and in all that is going on.

From the Republic, New York, N. Y.
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THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

Perhaps on no other occasion in the whole year do the artists of this town turn out so generally as on the night of the usual party preceding the opening of the Water Color Society's exhibition of the American Water Color Society. This agreeable event of the twenty-sixth annual exhibition took place on Friday night; at least that was when it began, but Saturday was pretty well along when the last of the beer and cigars were gone and the lights were turned out in the galleries of the Academy at a mild suggestion that it would be daylight in a few hours.

Pretty much all the well-known painters and a good many of their well-known customers met together, coming and going in the course of the evening; and while the water colorists were crowded only dimly through a fine haze of smoke from the bottom of a beer glass, still, it was not so much to see the pictures as each other that had called this good-natured crowd together in the illuminated and artistically decorated galleries.

It is interesting, in comparison with the old-time conventional notion of the long-haired, bearded, and somewhat of a general, the artist, to note what howling swells the young artists of to-day are. They have ceased, for the most part, to distinguish themselves by eccentricities of dress from other gentlemen, and the New York colony is a remarkably fine-looking lot of young fellows, from President J. C. to the youngest newcomer just back from Paris.

Of the pictures themselves it is too early to speak much in detail. There are in all 943 drawings hung in the four galleries, with perhaps the usual proportion of unworthy essays in this fascinating medium. The sky line, however, is a notable exception to the general rule, and, in fact, placing easily found by judicious wedding near the line for such exceptions to prevailing mediocrity as have been hung near the ceiling. The general average of the exhibition is very good, and here and there is accounted by some especially charming bit of light, color, or line. The pictures are of all sizes, and will attract as much notice as any by the very smallness of its size and its conspicuous position in the place of honor in the center of the south wall of the south gallery is sure to justify the attention it will receive upon closer view. It is called "Marchena," No. 549, and is by Albert Leitch, a London illustrator. It shows a young man in a white shirt and a large black hat, standing with a flower in one hand and the other resting upon her side. The pose is not altogether satisfactory, the strained position of the right hand and arm suggesting a "slitch in side," but the carriage of the hand and the beautiful face of the young woman are excellent. The picture is an evidence, too, of great refinement and tenderness in execution.

Mr. Wm. T. Evans has increased the amount of the prize that bears his name from \$300 to \$500 for the most meritorious water color painting in this country by an American artist. The drawing which the prize is awarded to, is called "The Young Man," No. 549, and is by Albert Leitch, a London illustrator. It shows a young man in a white shirt and a large black hat, standing with a flower in one hand and the other resting upon her side. The pose is not altogether satisfactory, the strained position of the right hand and arm suggesting a "slitch in side," but the carriage of the hand and the beautiful face of the young woman are excellent. The picture is an evidence, too, of great refinement and tenderness in execution.

Mr. John La Farge has contributed five of his South Sea Islands subjects, which are remarkably fine in color, and especially the "Pink Tobi," No. 549, and is by Albert Leitch, a London illustrator. It shows a young man in a white shirt and a large black hat, standing with a flower in one hand and the other resting upon her side. The pose is not altogether satisfactory, the strained position of the right hand and arm suggesting a "slitch in side," but the carriage of the hand and the beautiful face of the young woman are excellent. The picture is an evidence, too, of great refinement and tenderness in execution.

Mr. F. S. Church is represented again by one of his fantastical dreams, which are always what might be called sweet in color, and suggest that they may have been painted with delicate colors. His "The Young Man," No. 549, and is by Albert Leitch, a London illustrator. It shows a young man in a white shirt and a large black hat, standing with a flower in one hand and the other resting upon her side. The pose is not altogether satisfactory, the strained position of the right hand and arm suggesting a "slitch in side," but the carriage of the hand and the beautiful face of the young woman are excellent. The picture is an evidence, too, of great refinement and tenderness in execution.

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